



IDP NEWS

IDP — TO PROMOTE THE STUDY AND PRESERVATION OF THE DUNHUANG LEGACY THROUGH INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

國際敦煌學項目 (IDP) - 通過國際合作以促進敦煌文化遺產的研究和保護

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Dunhuang Manuscript Collections in China



The new National Library of China, opened in 1987

The collection of Dunhuang Chinese manuscripts in the National Library of China is one of the largest. When the scrolls were first transported on government order to Peking in 1909-1910, 8,679 scrolls were on the inventory made in Lanzhou. The manuscripts were divided into groups of 100. Each batch was assigned one of the first 90 characters of the *Qianziwen* ('The thousand character classic': the three characters, 'tian', 'xuan' and 'huo' were not used) and then numbered 1-100 within these headings.

Cataloguing and Expansion

The first catalogue was written by Chen Yuan, the Head Librarian, over twenty years later and included more than 10,000 items. It was published in six volumes (*ce*) in 1931 (*Dunhuang jieyu lu*). The manuscripts were classified according to the traditional ordering of the Buddhist canon with a concordance to the numbering system in volume 1. Apart from identifying the main text and the *pin* and *juan* numbers, Chen Yuan listed the first two fully legible characters of the first two and last two lines, eight characters in to-

tal. Below this he recorded the number of panels and total number of lines. He also added further short notes in some cases about the condition of the manuscript, such as comments to the effect that the beginning and end of the scroll were damaged and lines of text were therefore missing. These same manuscripts were micro-filmed and then reproduced in the Taiwanese facsimile volumes edited by Huang Yongwu and taken from the microfilms. They were also listed in

the original sequence by Wang Zhongmin in his 1982 catalogue.

Hu Mingshen started a catalogue of 1192 fragments omitted by Chen Yuan, but this remains unpublished and is only known through the work of Xu Guolin (*Dunhuang shi ku xie jing ti ji yu Dunhuang za lu*, 2 vols. Shanghai 1937).

The collection has been supplemented since this time by purchases, donations and the manuscripts in the Otani Collection previously at Port Arthur (Lushan). These last had been sent first to Japan and some of the collection dispersed into other hands, but the bulk were shipped back to China and thereafter to the Beijing collection. Nine Buddhist sutras were left in Lushan for exhibition. A supplementary catalogue published in 1981 lists 1065 of the more than 1500 manuscripts acquired after 1931 and gives the same information as Chen Yuan's earlier work (*Dunhuang jieyu lu xu bian*). Some were exhibited in 1988 at the Third Conference on Dunhuang and Turfan Studies. There remain about 1000 uncatalogued manuscripts.

Jiangsu Chinese Classics Publishing

House (Jiangsu guji chubanshe) are currently publishing a series of facsimiles of the National Library Dunhuang Collection, Beijing Library Dunhuang Collection and Tianjin Art Museum Collection.

The collection at the National Library is the largest but not the only collection in China. Beijing University Library and Shanghai Library also have considerable collections, and there are holdings throughout most of China at the provincial museums and libraries. The Dunhuang and Turfan manuscripts in the Shanghai Museum are also being published by Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House (vols. 1 and 2 appeared in 1993). These volumes contain full catalogue information as well as high-quality facsimiles.

Tibetan Manuscripts

When the scrolls were transported to Beijing in 1909-1910, those written in Tibetan were left behind at the Mogao Caves. In 1919, 94 Tibetan scrolls were examined by the Education Department of Gansu provincial government. The majority were Buddhist sutras, but there were 19 secular documents. Some of these Tibetan manuscripts remained at the Mogao Caves while the others were divided between Gansu Provincial Library and Dunhuang Study Centre. Now they are at the Dunhuang Research Institute (*Dunhuang yanjiuyuan*), Dunhuang Museum, Gansu Provincial Library and cultural institutes in Jiuquan, Wuwei and other counties in Gansu.

I am indebted to Professor Lewis Lancaster for letting me see an unpublished mss. on the Dunhuang Cave Library which contains information used in this article. Thanks are also owing to Professor Fujieda Akira for his information about the dispersal of the Otani manuscripts and to Wang Jiqing for his survey of Dunhuang studies in China. Further articles on Dunhuangology in China will be published in future newsletters.

Holdings of Dunhuang Manuscripts in China

The following is a list of institutions in China with holdings of Dunhuang manuscripts. The information is not definitive and any corrections or additions would be welcomed. Please write to IDP at the address given on p. 4.

National Library of China, Beijing - over 10,000 Chinese scrolls
Beijing University Library
Dunhuang Research Institute (Gansu)
Dunhuang City Museum (Gansu)
Jiuquan County Museum (Gansu)
Gaotai County Museum (Gansu)
Wuwei County Museum (Gansu)
Yongdeng County Museum (Gansu)
Gansu Provincial Library (Lanzhou, Gansu)
Gansu Provincial Museum (Lanzhou, Gansu)
Northwest Normal University, History Dept. (Lanzhou, Gansu) - 2 scrolls
Lushun [Port Arthur] Museum (Dalian, Liaoning) - 9 Buddhist sutras from the Count Otani Collection
Tianjin Art Museum
Shandong Provincial Museum
Anhui Provincial Museum
Nanjing Museum
Shanghai Library
Shanghai Museum
Zhejiang Museum
Hangzhou Lingyin Temple
Guangdong Zhongshan Library
Sichuan Provincial Museum
Sichuan University Library

HONG KONG

Hong Kong Chinese University Museum

Hangzhou University Dunhuang Research Centre, founded in 1994 and now based at Hangzhou University Library, produces a regular newsletter. The latest issue (no. 5) contains reports of the first meeting of the editorial committee of the 'Collected Works on Dunhuang Documents', which was held in May 1996; an introduction to the editorial plan for this series; an introduction to the Dunhuang Research Centre; and a request for funding and collaboration and for exchange of research materials.

Further details can be obtained from the Centre: tel: 571 8071224 x2448.

If you wish to include details of a research centre or any organisation concerned with Dunhuang studies here please send details to IDP.

Publications of Interest

We are very pleased to announce that a new periodical, the **Journal of Dunhuang and Turfan Studies (JDTS)** has been published at Peking University, Beijing, China. As the title shows, the Journal covers all aspects of Dunhuang and Turfan studies, as well related areas and issues in a broader perspective. It will be published annually. Most of the articles are in Chinese, with some in English. The contents of the first issue include:

Maitreyasaminataka in Tocharian: the transcription and translation of the Xinjiang Museum version (76YQ 1.30) (Ji Xianlin)
The Rendering of Buddhist Terminology in Tocharian (Georges-Jean Pinault)
Dating the Dunhuang Manichaean Hymn Xiabu Zan: a new investigation (Yu Wanli)
Notes on the Swallow Rhapsody (B) (Jiang Lansheng)
Notes on the Vocabulary of the Dunhuang Bianwen (Shi Xiejie)
The Grammar of Dunhuang Vernacular: a syntax study (Huang Zheng)
The Long-distance Demonstrative Pronouns in the Dunhuang Bianwen (Wu Fuxiang)
Works not by Wang Fanzhi's Work in Wang Fanzhi's Poetry (Xiang Chu)
Dunhuang Poetic Works among the Russian Collection: a preliminary survey (Chai Jianhong)
Tang Poetry discovered among the Dunhuang mss: a comprehensive investigation (Xu Jun)
Nagaraja and Ganesa: an iconographical study on the Sui mural in the Mogao Grottos (Jiang Boqin)
The Mogao Grottos and the Buddhist Communities in Dunhuang (Ma De)
Supplementary Remarks on the Yihe Coup (614-619 A.D.) in Qu's Gaochang Kingdom (Wang Su)
Bu Tian and its Allocation: a case study of the land ownership in Xizhou during the Tang (Lu Xiangqian)
A Morphological Study on the Contract Documents unearthed from Turfan (Wu Zhen)
The Governors in Xizhou during the Tang: a chronological study (Li Fang)
plus miscellaneous notes and book reviews
B. Wang, Peking University

Les arts de l'Asie Centrale: la collection Pelliot du Musée Guimet

The Arts of Central Asia: The Pelliot Collection in the Musée Guimet

General Editor: Jacques Giès

The two volumes of plates supplemented by an English text volume are companions to the previously published *The Art of Central Asia: The Stein Collection in the British Museum* edited by Roderick Whitfield. They present the

entire collection of Central Asian art acquired by the great French explorer and scholar Paul Pelliot (1878-1945), including the many paintings and textiles from Cave 17 at Dunhuang.

Only two hundred copies of the two volume French edition published by Réunion des Musées Nationaux are issued for sale as a set, with a separate English language translation volume published by:

Serindia, 10 Parkfields, London SW15 6NH, UK

tel: +44 181 788 1966

fax: +44 181 785 4789

UK £600 for three volumes plus

UK £10 postage and insurance in UK, £15 elsewhere.

Dunhuang: Buddhist Art from the Silk Road

Text by Roderick Whitfield, photography by Seigo Otsuka

This two volume work of 400 new colour photographs of the Dunhuang cave murals is published in English by:

Textile and Art Publications Ltd.

12 Queen Street Mayfair, London W1X 7PL, UK

tel: +44 171 499 7979

fax: +44 171 409 2596.

2 volume set (one of photographs and one of text): UK £315/US\$472 (inclusive of postage, packing and insurance.)

Alfredo Cadonna e Lionello Lanciotto (a cura di), Cina e Iran. Da Alessandro Magno alla Dinastia Tang, (Orientalia Venetiana V), Leo S.

Olschki Editore, Firenze, 1996, ISBN 8822244281. [Proceedings of the International Meeting "China and Iran. From Alexander the Great to the Tang Dynasty" promoted and organized by the Istituto "Venezia e l'Oriente" of the Fondazione Giorgio Cini and the ISMEO, Venice, 7-8 November 1994]

I corpi essiccati di popolazioni caucasoidi dell'Età del Bronzo e del Ferro rinvenuti nel Bacino del Tarim (Victor Mair)

Analisi molecolare dei resti umani essiccati del Xinjiang (Paolo Francalacci)

The Sogdian Merchants in China and India (Nicholas Sims-Williams)

Additional Notes on Sims-Williams' Article on the Sogdian Merchants in China and India (Yoshida Yutaka)

The Khotanese in Dunhuang (Kumamoto Hiroshi)

Iranian Manichaean Texts in Chinese Remake: Translation and Transformation (Werner Sundermann).

News

Equids of the Gobi

The horse trade was one of the chief economic forces of Central Asia until this century. Special types were raised in different regions and exported to areas which could not breed horses, particularly India and China.

The short, rugged steppe horse was most readily available to be sent to China but the Mongols had a special equid, often known today as the Mongolian wild horse or scientifically as Przewalski's horse. It had an almost mystical status among the nomads but may have also had a practical bonus. In recent times it has been crossbred with domestic stock to improve vigour and has become extinct in the wild. Before this, a few had been caught and sent to European zoos. Recent breeding programmes allow the numerous offspring a chance for reintroduction in Mongolia and China.

Dr Judith Kolbas is tracing the historical evidence for the horse trade and taking special note of this species. Drawings and descriptions should provide information about its status and use. Material from Dunhuang and other Central Asian sites will be essential sources. A depiction of the animal has yet to be found, although a rare diplomatic document attests that one was given as a gift to the Chinese emperor. The search continues.

Any information is welcome. Contact: Judith Kolbas, President, The Wild Equid Society, 5 Percy Road, London E16 4RB, UK.

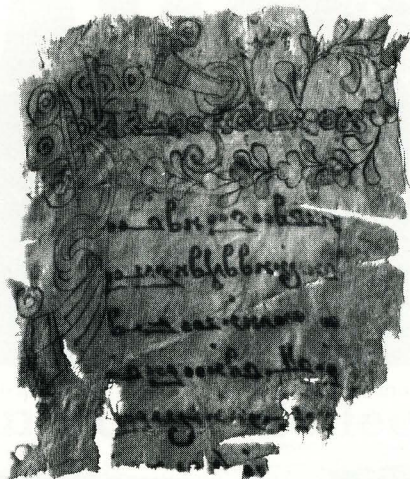
Orientalia Bohemica

The long distance contacts of medieval Bohemia with respect to the Silk Road

An interdisciplinary working group attached to the Oriental Institute in Prague, the Czech Republic, has been set up with the aim of studying the oriental material found in Bohemia and the contacts between medieval Bohemia and the east, through Silk Road contacts. The group comprises researchers from the Oriental Institute (East Asia, Ancient Near East and India), the Archaeological Institute, the Institute for Classical Studies and the Museum of Applied Arts. The Group is headed by Petr Charvát.

Further details are available from:

Vladimír Liscák
Oriental Institute
Academy of Sciences
Pod Vodárenskou Vezí 4
CZ. 182 08, Praha 8-Liben
tel: 02 6605 2412
fax: 02 689 7260



MIK III 4981a

Staatliche Museen zu Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz Museum für Indische Kunst

Silk Books from Turfan? Enquiry from a textile restorer

The Turfan collection is one of the main collections in the Museum of Indian Art in Berlin. Apart from wall paintings, sculptures and manuscripts dated 2nd to 14th centuries A.D., the collection includes several hundred textiles. These were found during the four German Turfan expeditions (1904-1914) and taken to Berlin.

A textile restorer is currently investigating eight high quality painted silk textiles in the shape of book pages which belong together. The upper section bears an illustration and title followed by text in Manichaean script written within margin lines. A fragment of thread has been discovered running through two holes and which therefore seems to be basting thread. Is it possible that the objects in question are pages of a bound silk book in codex form?

Any information on silk books, bibliographical sources, the manufacture of silk and the methods used to prevent fraying are very welcome. Please contact:

Dr Marianne Yaldiz, Museum für Indische Kunst, Takustr. 40, D-14195 BERLIN, Germany.

Oriental Information Centre

An Oriental Information Centre (OIC) has been established in Moscow to unite the efforts of scholars working in the academic, educational and cultural centres of the former-USSR, Western Europe and North America on developing oriental databases and using and developing information technologies, with the eventual aim of creating a mutual information discipline in the field of oriental studies.

The scholars working at OIC have prepared several hypertext multilingual databases using the originally created shell 'SIGNORIS'. Among these are:

1. TURRUNICA - a database of ancient runic descriptions of the Upper Enisey basin
2. MEROE - a database of ritual images of the Meroe Kingdom from the Sudanese National Museum collections.
3. DIPLOMATICA INDICA - a database of North Indian medieval land grant.

OIC produces a magazine, *EurAsian InerNet*, available in printed and electronic form.

OIC is ready to co-operate with everyone willing to work towards its aims and looks forward to hearing from you.

CIAA

The Circle of Inner Asia Art and Archaeology, based at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, offers a monthly lecture series held at 6pm on Wednesdays in room B102 in the Brunei Gallery (opposite SOAS main building). The following lectures will take place in the new year.

January 22: *Chinese Pilgrim Monks and Inner Asia Monasteries* by Dr Mary Stewart
February 26: *Aksura: Ancient Capital of Bannu* by Mr Robert Knox
March 12 or 19: *to be announced*, Professor Boris Stavisky

For further details look at the web site:
www: <http://www.soas.ac.uk/artarch/CIAA/>
or contact:-

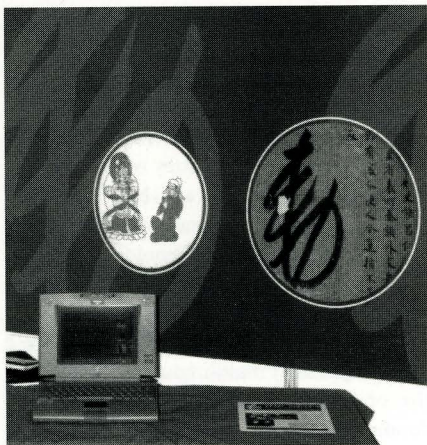
CIAA
Dept. of Art & Archaeology
SOAS
Thornhaugh Street,
Russell Square,
London WC1H 0XG
UK
email: ciaa@soas.ac.uk
fax: +44 171 436 3844

Conservation and Science

The papers from the second conference (see IDP News 5) will be published in 1997 by the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Full details will be given in the next newsletter.

The second volume in the British Library Conservation and Science series will be published next spring. Following on from their article in the inaugural volume, Dr Peter Gibbs and Professor Kenneth Seddon offer a more detailed analysis of *huangbo*, the yellow dye used on the majority of the Dunhuang manuscripts. Full details will be given in the next newsletter.

Project News



The British Library stand at IFLA in Beijing, showing the IDP database (above) and Dr Frances Wood answering enquiries (right).

IFLA '96

The International Dunhuang Project featured on the British Library exhibition stand at the 62nd International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) General Conference held in Beijing in August. Dr Susan Whitfield and Dr Frances Wood spent time on the stand demonstrating the Project database. This was greeted enthusiastically — although not so enthusiastically as the British Library free carrier bag which carried the IDP logo.

Documentation of Central Asian Antiquities

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, is approaching UNESCO with an ambitious project to document Central Asian antiquities. The project would be carried out through the International Institute of Central Asian Studies (IICAS) set up with UNESCO help at Samarkand.

A feasibility study is being carried out at the moment and Drs Whitfield and Wood met with Dr Arup Banerji at the British Library on 2nd October to discuss possible collaboration between IDP and this project. A feasibility conference will be held in Delhi in 1997 to review the information and plan the work. For information contact: Madhavan K. Palat email: palat@ignca.ernet.in

Meeting of Editors

Susan Whitfield was invited to give a report on the production of *IDP News* at a workshop for editors in Europe of newsletters on Asia. Hosted by the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS), this was held in Leiden in late September and participants from all over Europe spent a useful two days in discussion. The papers and a conference report will be published in the forthcoming issue of *ILAS Newsletter* (No. 10).

BL visitors

Dr Tsuguhito Takeuchi visited the British Library between 24–28 June to finalise the text of his catalogue of old Tibetan manuscripts from east Turkestan in the Stein Collection. The catalogue is intended for joint publication by the Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies (Tokyo) and the British Library in two volumes. The first, scheduled for March 1997, will contain photographic reproductions of over 700 fragments. The second, appearing a year or two later, will contain catalogue descriptions, syllabic and general indexes, a concordance, a lengthy introduction and a map of the excavation sites.



Professor Sha Zhi in the IDP Office in London

IDP database

The IDP database at the British Library has now been networked within the Library. In the new year the curators of all the manuscripts and printed documents in the Stein Collection will have access to the database and it will then be made available to readers. Apart from details on over 7,000 Chinese manuscripts, there are entries for 800 Tokharian manuscripts, several hundred Tibetan, some Sogdian and a few Turkic. These numbers will rise over the next few months as the curators at the British Library add entries for all of the 28,000 items in the Stein collection on to the database.



The majority of the manuscripts come from Miran and Maza Tagh, and comprise sale and hire contracts, other legal and economic texts, formal and informal official dispatches, personal correspondence, divinatory, Buddhist and non-Buddhist religious texts.

Further details about the catalogue will be given in future issues of *IDP News*.

Professor Harumichi Ishizuka spent some time in London and Budapest in late September. He was looking at the manuscripts from Dunhuang acquired by Stein on his third Central Asian expedition, many of which may be forgeries. Professor Ishizuka will present his findings to the forgeries workshop in 1997.

In September Drs Eikei Akao and Jun Tomita spent several weeks looking at calligraphy of the Dunhuang manuscripts, especially those from the 3rd expedition.

Stein 3rd expedition material

Following a complete survey of the Stein 3rd expedition Chinese material and entry of the information on to the database, photography of the manuscripts has now started and will continue over the next few months. Conservation work will then be carried out. Colour photographs of all the manuscripts will be taken and stored as 35mm slides. These will be digitised later. Professor Sha Zhi has extended his stay at the Library to help supervise this work.

ICANAS

A full list of speakers for the Dunhuang-Turfan Symposium in ICANAS will be given in the next newsletter. Anyone wanting further details about the symposium should contact Susan Whitfield at the address below. For further details about ICANAS, contact:-

Tamás Iványi (ICANAS)
ELTE - Körösi Csoma Társaság
H-1088 Budapest, Múzeum krt. 4/B
Hungary
email: ivanyi@osiris.elte.hu
fax: 361 366 5699

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Please send contributions or comments to the above address. The newsletter is free: send a mailing address if you would like to receive a copy.



Silk painting of Bodhisattva Ksitigarbha originally in Ye Changchi's collection
©The Freer Gallery of Art, Washington DC

此前一年(1909年),斯坦因走後一年到敦煌的伯希和,曾把他所獲藏經洞的若干精品帶到北京,羅振玉據之編成《鳴沙山石室秘錄》,中國士大夫纔得知敦煌寶藏的真面貌。而其時尚不知斯坦因所得比伯希和更佳,這就是葉昌熾為何風聞法國所獲為精品,而英國所得畸零的緣故。葉氏此時大概方纔明白自己所得畫像兩軸,寫經五卷與法,英所得出自同一石室,他不再懷念汪宗翰,而是深深地責備自己。

清末的敦煌一帶,還十分荒涼,交通不便。葉昌熾走到酒泉而未出關,或因所得消息不確。而1909年北京的一批士大夫們,在看到伯希和帶去的精品後,仍無一人肯西行一步。被清朝關在書齋中三百年的中國學者,與當時當有進取精神的西方考古學者和漢學家不可同日而語,而清政府其時連皇家禁苑圓明園都不能保護,更何況敦煌小小的一個藏經洞了。從中國學術史的立場出發,每一位中國學者對

敦煌寶藏的流失國外都會痛心,但這恐怕是歷史的必然結果。而應當自愧受責的,何只葉昌熾一人。

葉昌熾的《日記》遠不能與斯坦因《西域考古圖記》關於敦煌的詳細記錄相比,但從學術史上來講,《緣督廬日記》無疑是最早研究敦煌藏經洞寫卷和畫像的著作。雖然葉昌熾足跡未至敦煌,但他對敦煌藏經洞寶藏的認識和探索,使他理所當然地成為敦煌學的開拓者之一。

葉昌熾沒有子嗣,因此在1914年已將所藏碑拓出售,為劉承幹的嘉業堂和劉世珩的聚學軒所得。其所藏敦煌絹畫,在乙卯年二月二十四日(1915.4.8)的《日記》中還有記載,時保存情況欠佳,已經破爛。以後的情形不得而知,其中的兩幅絹畫,大概在葉氏去世以後,歸浙江吳興蔣汝藻的傳書堂所有。1919年,王國維受聘為傳書堂編藏書志,在蔣家看到這兩幅絹畫。先在同年9月10日和16日給羅振玉的信中簡單考釋(《王國維全集書信》,中華書局,1984, pp. 293-4),以後又寫成兩篇跋文,刊于《觀堂集林》卷二十。據王氏跋文,乾德六年畫像的題記有殘缺,因此王跋所錄不如葉氏日記齊全。1925年,蔣汝藻因興辦的實業虧損,開始典賣圖書,所藏大多數輾轉為北京圖書館和商務印書館所得。兩幅敦煌絹畫後流入上海書肆,1930年被一日本人從上海中國書店主人金頌清處買走。其他五件寫本下落不明(《蘭州學刊》1985年第2期,72頁)。

1957年出版的Dietrich Seckel, *Buddhistische Kunst ostasiens* (Stuttgart, fig. 111) 和1973年出版的Thomas Lawton, *Chinese Figure Painting* (Washington, D.C., No. 16) 都刊佈了兩幅絹畫中的《水月觀音圖》,得知其一後來入藏于美國華盛頓的弗利爾美朮館(Freer Gallery of Art)。本文作者曾在研究論文中據王國維的跋文討論過另一幅畫上的于闐金玉國天公主(見 *Contributions aux études de Touen-houang*, III, Paris 1984, p. 31),但一直以未能見到原畫為憾。1997年2月22日,我有機會抱著僥幸的心情探訪弗利爾美朮館,在Joseph Chang和Stephen D. Allee兩位先生的幫助下,終於在該館庫房內《水月觀音圖》的同一鑲板上,看到了這幅盼望已久的于闐公主供養的《地藏菩薩像》(見圖)。“公主”安然無恙,色彩如新,使人激動不已。據弗利爾美朮館的檔案記錄,這兩幅畫是分別于1930年和1935年從紐約買到的,經過裝裱後一直秘藏在庫房中,尤其地藏菩薩像一幅,如同新繪的一樣。我想,弗利爾美朮館良好的保存條件和為學者提供研究方便的宗旨,可以告慰原藏者葉昌熾的在天之靈。